Person Explorers of North America. The book entitled Cartier to Frontenac, b JUSTIN WINSON (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is study of geographical discovery in the interio of North America. There is a preliminary chapter which covers the period from Columbus to Cartier, but the bulk of the volume is devoted to the work accomplished by French explorers between 1534 and 1700. To a con siderable extent the author traverses the field which had been gone over by Parkman, but his aim and method are different He does not try to produce a symmetri-cal literary parrative, but to set forth facts with the close approach to scientific accuracy which recent researches have made possible. It is, in short, the materials of history, rather than a history in the ordinary meaning of the word, for which we are in-debted to Mr. Winsor. He has collected a great deal of new evidence, and he has care fully scrutinized and sifted that which was already known, in order to determine pre-cisely what was effected by each of the explerers whose achievements form the subject of this work. We shall exemplify the nature ad extent of the service rendered Winsor by showing how much fresh light he throws on the career of La Saile, whose nam will always be associated with the discovery of the mouths of the Mississippi.

It is true that the Spaniards were the first to discover the Mississippi. Thus Pineda, in 1519, found a great river flowing from the north which geographers now identify with the Mississippi, and De Soto, in 1541, struck the same river about the middle of its course But a century and a half was to pass before its channel was to be fairly recognized as a great ontinental waterway; and then the explora tions which divulged its extent were made from the north and down the stream. The sulminating and by far the greatest part in these explorations was taken by La Salle, whose life accordingly is made the subject of minute portrayal in these pages.

Rend Robert Caveller, of an old and rich burgher family at Rouen. Is known in Amerioan history as the Sleur de la Salle, from an te of his family near that Norman town Early in life he was a Jesuit novice, or at least the evidence that he was is pronounced by Mr. Winsor suggestive, if not conclusive; it is ngually said that he left the order because of his unwillingness to curb his independent spirit. A defection of this sort, if it occurred, would naturally deprive him of the sympathies of that society, and it is certain that there is a studious absence of all reference him and his doings in the pub Hehed Relations of the Canadian Jesuits. The only positive assertion, however, that he had been connected with the Jesuits comes from Hennepin, whom Mr. Winsor considers a dublous authority, and other writers on Canadian history have failed to find any corroborative proof. His nature hardly fitted him for the rigorous obedience required of Jesuits. for he had an ardent temperament, difficult to restrain, and an ambition better suited to inspendent work than to subjection to religious Having a brother of the Sulpitian fraternity

in Canada, La Salle was led to join him. He was about twenty-three when we first find him in Montreal, a town founded by the Bulpitian order, whose incorporated seminary was the feudal owner of a large landed property in the neighborhood. Among the bid-ders for their outlying lands was the young La Salle, who obtained a grant of territory just at the head of the rapids above Montreal, mirably fitted for a station for the fur trade By the end of 1888 La Salle had ten or twelve acres of this land under cultivation and had begun a palisaded village. Both within and at these defences he made sub-grants to such as could be induced to become his tenants, and set aside a large common for the public use. His original in-tention seems to have been to lead the life of a resident seigneur, but he soon became too make a permanent settler. When in the win 69, some Seneca Indians visit his post he was aroused by the way in which they deploted the course of a great river, rising in their country and making its way southward for such a distance that it would take eight or nine months for a cance to follow it the sea. The story is made comprehensible to-day by combining in one the course of the Alleghany, the Ohio, and the Mississippi; but to La Salle's imagination it was a vision of the great waterway which had been looked for from the time of Cartier. According to the turn which geographical conceptions regarding the interior of North America had been for some time taking, it seemed probable that the of California. This would make it a channel to the South Sea, and give the French access to a route to China quite as convenient as that which the Spaniards followed from Acapulco To embark upon a search for this waterway rded with La Salle's temper, but as he had invested all he had in his seigneury he was vithout the funds needed for an equipment. With the hope of securing countenance, and perhaps substantial aid from the authorities at Quebec, he went thither. Courcelles then Governor of New France, gave him letters patent authorizing him to make discoveries nd commended him to the rulers in Virginia and Plorida should be chance to come within their jurisdiction. With these credentials La Salle returned to Montreal and began ate for the sale of his estate, but before the transaction was concluded he entered into certain contracts with those who were to accompany him. These contracts indicate that he was not at all sure what direction he should ultimately take, whether to the north or the south, and he evidently meant to leave himself free to profit by circumstances as they might arise.

On July 6, 1000, La Salle signed a deed for the conveyance of his landed property, and on the same day his little flottilla put forth into the St. Lawrence and headed up stream. The party of twenty men was more than half of his choosing; the rest were furnished by the lans, who desired to establish an agency of their order in the western region. The object of La Salle was first to go to the Seveca villages where he hoped to obtain guides for further progress. Accordingly, his canons passed into Lake Ontario, and following the southern shore reached Irondequoit Bay. From the landing he made his way to the mission started by the Jesuits among the Seneca. only to find that the missionaries had gone to Onondaga. What intelligent intercourse the French had seems to have been brought about by the aid of an interpreter whom one of the pissionaries had left behind. Through this intermediary La Salle got new descriptions of a broad prairie land to the south, which stretched a long distance without trees, and they heard of a people who lived in a warm and fertile country, hard by a river which flowed so that it must ultimately, as it was thought, run into the Mexican Gulf or the Vermillion Ses. Such were the reports of the undiscovered Ohio

Once more affeat, the fictilla moved on toward the setting sun, passing the Niagara River without entering, but noting the sound of the distant cataract, and reaching at last the extreme western end of Lake Ontario. Here the party divided, the Sulpitlans taking the trail to Grand River and Lake Eric. Just what was done by La Saile after he parted with the Sulpitians is now extremely difficult to determine. It is not easy to account for this lack of definite information except upon the theory that the explorer's maps and journals for the next two years have never come to the knowledge of those who could use them in making a record of his movements. What purports be a record of statements by La Salle later at Paris in 1678, referring to this obscure period of his it e, is found in ; Histoire de Monsieur La Salle, which Margry has printed. Margry trusted this document, and based on it the claim that La Saile found the Ohio in 1670, and by it reached the his-

daulppt, and that in the following year he went by Lake Michigan to the Chicago portage, and thus attained the "great water" once more by the channel of the Bifaois. This, if true, would place to La Saile's gradit the discovery of both the Ohle and the Mississippi. That La Salle renebed the Obje and pursued it for a while is conceded by Parkman and others, and It has been contended that the explorer' memorial to Frontenae in 1877 to some exten aubstantiates the claim. On the whole, Mr. Winsor thinks that the conclusion is very fairly put in the latest judgment expressed by Dr. Shea, that "La Salle, by way of Lake Eric reached the Illinois, or some other affinent of the Mississippi, but made no report and made no claim, having failed to reach the main river." That in Montreal La Salle's projects were regarded as having entirely fruition seems indicated by the mocking name of La Chine which was applied to the estate he had parted with, in derision of his abortive attempt to find his way to China. TIT.

In 1673 the Count of Frontense, who in th provious year had been appointed Governor of New France, reared a fort, named after him self, at a place called Cataraqui, on the north ern shore of Lake Ontario, and formed plans of another fort at Niagara and of building vessel on Lake Erie, his purpose being to bar the Dutch and English effectually from the waters of the upper lakes. In 1674 he sent La Balle, with whom he had formed cordial relations, to Europe, in order to urge the fulfilment of his projects on the French Govern ment. He wrote to Colbert that La Salle was man worth listening to, and thus the King heard from the latter a proposal that Fort Frontense and the adjacent lands should be granted to him as a seignlory. In recognition of the service which he proposed to render to New France, he also solicited a patent of nobility. Colbert acquieseing, all went as La Salle wished, except that he was obliged to to rebuild the fort in masonry agreement was not an unimpor factor in his later difficulties. In we find La Salle at Frontenac 1676 engaged in increasing its efficiency as a tradng post. According to an official report of Frontenac's, he spent 35,000 livres on the ort, gathered settlers on the walls, and aunched two or three small vessels on Lake Ontario. Mr. Winsor thinks there is some reason for supposing that La Salle had come to think it easy to open a channel of communi-cation with the Mississippi Valley by way of the Maumee and Wabash and to extend his trade beyond Niagara in that direction. With such dreams floating in his mind he once more, in 1677, embarked for France. In a nemorial to the King he said that his work at Fort Frontenac was intended to form a base or a Western trade that should extend to the dississippi, and he seems to have believed that this river flowed into what then stood for Mobile Bay on Spanish maps. To this end se asked to be allowed to establish other posts toward the south and west for the space of five years. His wishes were compiled with in a patent by which he was allowed to build forts in the coveted country "through which it would seem that a passage to Mexico can be found. Thereupon La Salle seems to have called suc essfully upon his relatives in France for capital. What was more important, he secured the fealty of a remarkable man, Hugh Tonty, the son of an Italian refugee, whose name is preserved in the system of Tontine insurance. In Mr. Winsot's judgment, no man ever had s nore faithful servitor than Tonty was to La Salle, and it is pronounced one of the proofs that the discoverer of the mouth of the Mississippi had something in him which compelle respect that Tonty remained his fast friend. in 1678 La Salle sailed from Rochelle, taking with him shipwrights and mechanics, together with anchors, salls, and cordage for a vesse to be built on Lake Erie.

IV. The next three years were years of trial which would have broken the spirit of almost any man except La Salle. The vessel built for Lake Erie foundered: another vessel begun on doned : attempts to establish fortified nosts or the last named river failed; over and over again the adventurer was deserted by com-panions whom he trusted. At last, in August, 1681, he was once more on his way west. Ac cording to one account, he had fifty-four persons in his train, of whom twenty-three wer Frenchmen. By November he had reached Fort Miami, where he divided his party. Most of the train, under Tonty and a French priest named Membré, pushed around the head of Lake Michigan 100 miles to the Chicago River, and thence dragged their burdens over eighty leagues of the Jan. 4, 1682, La Salle himself joined them by the Kankakee route. They found open water for their canoes when they reached ort Creveccoun La Saile's ruined post on the Illinois, and on Feb. 6 they glided out upon he Mississippi, known at that time as the Colbert River. Passing the mouth of the Osage River (the Missouri), Membré records a report that beyond the mountains, where its sources are, "great ships are seen." They passed presently the mouth of the Ohio, but La salle does not seem to have comprehended that it was the stream he had found in 1869, for there is reason to believe that he supposed the river which at t , former time he followed made its way to the sea by some basin east of the Mississippi. Mr. Winsor thinks he was impelled to this notion by finding no large river south of the Ohio flowing into the Mississippi from the east, correspond ing to the ample currents of the Red and Ar kansas rivers on the west. He probably never understood the river systems which drain the mountainous region west of Carolina and urge its waters on to the Gulf of Mexico. In a paper which La Salle wrote about this time. and which has been published by Margry, he seems to have known of the Wabash as sorthern confluent of the Ohio, but apparently senfounds the Tennessee and Cumberland by making them a single southern branch. Late in February, 1682, the explorers were as

far south as the third Chickasaw bluff. By the middle of March they were in the region of the Arkansas Indians. On March 14 La Salle set up a post and hung upon it the arms of France. thus mortgaging the whole valley of the Mis-sissippl to the power of the French. Father Membré, on his part, erected a cross in a neighboring village. "Though he could not speak their language." says a trustful Catholie, "he succeeded in acquainting them with the existence of the true God." After a while La Salle's party found themselves among the Natchez. In their ways of life and worship this people impressed them more than any tribe they had yet seen. The French accounts speak of the religious caste among them, and of a building which they dignified by calling it a temple. La Salle slept in their village and set up another emblem of French authority. By the last of March he passed the mouth of the Red River. and on April 6 found the Mississippi dividing into three channels. Dividing his company, the explorer led one of the three parties down the westerly passage. On the 6th they all reunited, and just within one of the outlets prepared for an imposing ceremony. The custemary column was set up, proclamation was made in the name of the King, and France assumed domination over the entire watershed of the great river. The Verilia Regis and To Deurs were sung, a notary drew up the record, and a vast stretch of territory passed into history as Louisiana. A leaden plate with en-graved testimony to the act was buried at the foot of the columns. Membré telle us that La Salle took the latitude with his as-trolabe, but he did not disclose the exact position. His companions thought that the Bay of Espiritu Santo lay northeast of thom. and this vagrant name apparently here meant the Bay of Mobile. The nearest settlement of the Spaniards was thought to be Panuco, ninety or a hundred leagues to the west. Just what was determined to be the limit of the enermous

when Franquelin worked over all the evidence and marked the extent in his great map of 1684. By this map the French claim was bounded by the Gulf of Mexico westward to the Rio Grando, thence northwesterly to the rather watershed of what we now know as the Rocky Mountains, with an indefinite line along the sources of the upper Mississippi and its higher Muents, tounding on the height of land which shut off the valley of the great lakes until the Appalachians were reached. ing these mountains south the line followed the northern limits of Spanish Florida and then turned to the Gulf. Such dimensions disclosed a marvellous domain. At the north the headwaters of the great river were still unknown and were still to re-The known stretch of twelve hundred miles ran from corn to oranges, from sycamores to palmettos. The flood that coursed this colossal basin was one-of the world's largest, draining an area of more than twelve hundred and fifty thousand square miles. La Salle had been the first of French men to reach the mouth of the huge waterway, and fifty years had passed since his countrymen on the Ft. Lawrence had begun to dream of this mysterious river, and to debate about its outlet.

La Salle started to return with gloomy propects. Food was scarce, and some dried which his companions found proved to be human flesh. They put up instead with alligate steaks. They fought with Indians for some other barely escaped a fatal encounter. Then despaired of. While still weak he resumed his journey, being anxious to carry a detailed account of his expedition to Quebec, but on reaching the Illinois country he found it necsssary to remain there for some time to pro tect the missionaries and traders. He soon had trouble, too, with the new Governor of New France, La Barre, whose notion of rewarding the discoverer of the mouths of the Mississippi was to confiscate his forts at Frontenae, on Lake Ontario, and at Starved Rock on the Illinois River. It was not until near the close of 1683 that La Salle, thwarted, perse cuted, and bankrupt, but still indomitable was able to embark for France; he landed o

Dec. 23 at Rochelle. He found consolation and new courage in the fact that Canada was already beginning to fill a large space in the public mind. If the King, Louis XIV., had not yet been much impressed with the importance of La Salle's discoveries othershad been. They had served, as Prof. See ley has recognized, to bring France into the foremost rank of colonial powers. In a memo-rial presently submitted to the King, La Salie asked that he might be allowed to conduct a expedition by sea to the mouths of the great river which he had made known to the world. Mr. Winsor points ou that the moment was opportune for such a petition. The relations of France with Spain suggested a blow at the Spanish domination in the Gulf of Mexico. There was moreover, an attractive field for conquest in the Spanish silver mines of New Mexico, o New Blecay, as that region was then called. It was not only, however, by such vague sugges tions that La Salle urged his plans. He entered into particulars as to the way in which he purposed to proceed. He would fortify the Colbert (Mississippi) sixty leagues above its mouth, where the river could be easily defended by fire ships. He could count, he said, fifteen thousand fighting men among the river Indians; from the Illinois country alone h could bring down four thousand warriors. He asked for two hundred men to accompany him from France, and expected to pick up fifty buccaneers at San Domingo. He could advance, he said, on the Spanish province of New Biscay by way of the Seignelay (Red) River All this he undertook to do if only he was al lowed a vessel of thirty guns with some extra annon for land use.

La Salle's proposals were accepted, and he now touched the seme of his career. He received a commission by which he was author ived to found colonies in Louisiana and to govern the vast territory from Lake Michigan o the Gulf of Mexico. To that end the King furnished him with larger means than he had dared to ask for, namely, one war ship, the Joly, of thirty-six guns, another of six guns, esides two smaller craft. Beaujeu, a Captain in the royal navy, reported to take command of the principal ship. By the end of May, 1684, La Salle was in Rochelle, preparing for embarkation and picking up recruits. He secure force of marines, a hundred soldiers, and bout 280 other persons, including women and children; the colony was to be based on family life, whatever ulterior purpose it was to serve as a military rendezvous. The in reaching San Domingo and did not leave that island until Nov. 25. On Dec. 28 the voyagers saw land, which they took to be Ap palachee Bay, 300 miles east of the Mississingl while in reality the vessels were a hun dred miles west of that river and in the neighborhood of Atchafalaya Bay. It was asserted later, when it became known that La Salle had his thoughts on the New Biscay mines, that he had purposely overshot the mouths of the Mississippi. Mr. Winsor does not believe this; he points out that, although La Salle had taken the latitude of the mouths of the Colbert, as he called the great river it was only the merest guess that he could have made as to their longitude. Here, at all events at the beginning of 1685 he lay at anchor, waiting for the Joly, which he had outsailed to appear. Mr. Winsor thinks that he was probably off the mouth of the Sabine River out it is not easy to settle beyond doubt the landmarks of this cruise of La Salle, and investigators are not agreed on their identifications. On Jan. 6 La Salle discovered an opening, which is thought to have been Galveston Bay. Some days later he made a landing at a point where the shore stretched southward; Mr. Winsor deems it the most probable supposition that he was near Matagorda Island. The Joly now hove in sight, and between her Captain, Beaujey, and La Saile ensued mutual recriminations, which eventually led to separation. Beaujeu was convinced that La Salle had missed his bearings and did not know where he was. La Salle rofessed at any rate to believe that he had struck another mouth of the Mississippi. He was persuaded, he said, that the open water which he had seen at the mouths in 1682 was what he now found to be lageons, divided from the sea by long stretches of narrow sandy islands, which extended up and down the coast. To disagreements between the leaders was presently added disaster. One of the ships careened upon a sandbar and was wrecked, and as another had been taken by the Spanlards in the Caribbean, the Joly and a small messenger vessel were the only craft that they had left. Some lodgment had to be effected before Beaujeu's approaching departure, and accordingly the company landed and intrenched a camp as best they could. The sayages proved troublesome, killing some of the French and firing the prairie. Disease, too. carried off five or six of the company a day. On March 12, 1685, Beaujeu sailed for France, leaving the colony, which had gone far antray from its destination, to shift for itseif.

The last chapter in the story of La Salle is a painful one. He had written by Beaujeu to Colbert that he had reached the western bank of the Mississippi, and should soon begin the ascent. The main channel, he supposed, was twenty or thirty leagues to the east. He did not, however, long hold to this opinion, but made up his mind that he must seek elsewhere for the mouths of the great river. Hefore starting upon a search for them he fixed a site for a fortress on a river a little distance up from the head of the bay, and here, out of the materials of his wrecked vessel, constructed his Fort St. Louis. Mr. Winsor, as we have said, agrees with most inquirers in regarding the vicinity of Matagords Bay as the scene of La Saile's dismal experiences, but other investigators place them in Galveston Bay, while these Gen. J. S. Clark is confident that the first Tartar

camp was on Mission Bay, near the Bay of Espirito Santo, and that Fort St. Louis was on the Garcitan River, five miles, above its junction with Lavaes Bay. After constructing his stronghold, which was Snished in July, 1685, La Salle made, during the next eighteen months, two strenuous but abortive attempts to reach the Mississippi by land expeditions eastward and northeast ward. The second time he returned to find that death and desertion had made havos of his company, which was now reduced to forty five souls. A foriorn hope was now made. Twenty men were to stay behind at Fort St. Louis; of these nothing was ever heard The party under La Salle included his nephew, Moranget, and a man nemed Duhaut. They started early in January, 1687, and their course lay northward in the main. The rainfall, being heavy, forced them to live much in camp, and the in activity conduced to discontent and plotting It was the middle of March when La Salle found himself within a few miles of a spot on the southern branch of Trinity River, where on his previous expedition he had concealed some corn. He sent a party to recover it, while he with others remained in camp. Those who were sent found the corn spoiled. but they killed a buffalo and sent back for the horses to take the meat in. The nephew of La Falls was in the party, and in making a division of the carcass high words had arisen beween him and Duhaut. Those who sustained the latter now conspired to kill Moranget; subsequently the plot was extended, and the death of La Salle himself was decided on. The ecasion soon effered. The foraging party not returning. La Salle took one companion with him and went to discover the cause. Approaching the conspirators' camp he fired his gun to attract attention, which gave them time to prepare an ambuscade. A servant of Duhaut's was placed as a decoy to draw on the victim, who no sooner got within close range than two shots from the tail brakes laid him dead. The murderers stripped the corpse of La Salle and left it a prey to wolves. The murder of La Salle was not made known

in France until October, 1688. Even then the King did nothing to rescue the wretched rem-nant of the colony which had been left on the shore of the Gulf. It was at last determined by the Government that La Salle's assassins should be apprehended if they ever appear in Canada, and an order to that effect was sent to the Governor. As a matter of fact, no one ever suffered for the crime at the hands of the law. The French discoverer of the mouths the Mississippi died unavenged, and to his body was denied even the honor of a burial.

Siberia and the Trans-Siberian Rallway, For the five volumes collectively entitled The ndustries of Russia, published by the Imperial Minister of Finance, we are indebted to the editor of the English translation, Mr. J. M. CRAWFORD, our Consul-General to Russia. This work, in its entirety, constitutes an exhaustive exposition of the manufactures and trade, of the agriculture and forestry, of the mining in dustry, and of the railway and steamboat lines of the great northern empire. For the mo which deals with the great expanse of territor reaching all the way from the Ural Mountain to the Pacific Ocean, and from the frozen sea to the boundary of China, about which little more beyond the name, Siberia, is known to the general reading public in the United States. There is no doubt that there is a great future for such a land, with its wide-atretching plains, its immense water systems, and the incalcula ble stores of precious metals and other valu able mineral deposits. When the Trans-Sil an railway is completed the resources of this enormous section of the earth's surface will become of importance to our Pacific States public. In the volume which is the subject of this notice will be found an historical account of the conquest of Siberia and of the coloniza tion which has gone on up to the present day, together with a scientific summary of the country's climatic and physical characteristics. of its flora and fauna, of its mineral treasures and of its possibilities in the way of agricul ture and trade.

Under the name Siberia, in the most widely cepted meaning of the word, are underst all Russia's Asiatic possessions, with the ex ception of Transcaucasia, the Transcaspia territory, and the Turkestan Governor-Gen From this point of view the Ura Mountains and the Ural River would form the boundary between European Russia and Siberia. As a matter of fact, however, and of of ficial designation, the Transural districts of the Perm Government, in which the mineral the Ural mining population, have long been assigned not to Siberia, but to European Russia. In like manner the steppe Ural and Turgal regions, extending far beyond the Ural River into the interior of Asia, are not counted as belonging to Siberia because their admin istrative centres are in European Russia Siberia proper, therefore, is composed of the following parts: First, two Govern ments of the basin of the river Obl. namely, Tobolsk and Tomak, forming the so ralled Western Siberia; and secondly, two Governments of the basin of the Yenissel namely, Yenisselsk and Irkutsk, forming the so-called Eastern Siberia in the strict sense of the term. These are the two component parts of the original Siberia, which was long ago settled, and has been constantly occupied by Russian colonists, and where from 80 to 90 per cent. of the population belong to the Russian race. The remaining parts of Siberia form those outskirts of the country which from their remoteness or their physical na ture are as yet but very thinly settled by Russians, and either are occupied by primitive Asiatic peoples or are deserts and absolutely uninhabited. To these outlying regions of S. beria belong, first, the Yakutak country, com rising the colossal basin of the Lens and the less considerable basins of other rivers falling into the Arctic Bea. as, for example, the Yana, Indightske, and Kolyma; secondly, the Amour and Littora country, consisting of three territories, to rit. Transbalkatis, the Amour, and the Littoral, which together constitute the Amoun lovernor-Generalship. These territories cover the whole of the Russian part of the basin o the Amour, and the whole coast zone belonging to the basin of the Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring seas, including the peninsula of Kamchatks and the island of Sakhalin. Thirdly we must take into account the steppe Kirghiz region, which consists of three territories com prised in the steppe Governor-Generalship namely, Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk, and Semi rechensk, in former times known under the collective name of the Kirghiz-Kaissak Hordes, and Steppes.

Thus defined, Siberia proper and its outlying adjuncts occupy an area twenty-five times greater than Germany and two and a half times larger than European Bussia.

So much for the geographical description of the territory with which we have to deal. Now for its history. The annexation of Siberia proper to the Russian empire took place at the end of the sixteenth century. The first raids upon the Yugra, a Finnish tribe inhabit ing the present Government of Tobolsk, were made in the twelfth century by enterprising traders from Novgorod who were attracted to the Yugra by their valuable peltry. These raids, however, did not result in conquest, but ended with the taking of ransom in the form of costly furs. The more definite relations of the Bussians to the Siberian peoples began, as we have said, in the sixteenth century, that is to say, when Bussia, having destroyed the Tartar kingdoms of Karan and Astrakhan, took possession of the whole basin of the Volga, whose branches brought ploneers of Russia, colonization into the depths of the Ural region, whose abundant mineral wealth was already known. Passing over the Ural chain. these pioneers came into conflict with Tartar tribes inhabiting or wandering

over the Transural territory, and under the powerful protestion of Ivan the Terrible began gradually to reduce them to subjection. In the year 1555 envoys came to the Caar from Yediger and other Siberian princelings, praying him to accept them as subjects, and agreeing to the imposition of a tribute on coa dition that he should send them some of his people. The Caar assented, but the allegiance of his Asiatic tributaries was unstable, until distinct northeastern movement of the Rus sian population took place with a view to industrial and commercial advantage. An im portant part was taken in this movement by the family of the Stroganova. They were the hief settlers of the great northeastern tracts. In the reign of Ivan IV, these rich manufacture ers and traders had penetrated into the river region of the Kama, and in 1558 petitioned the Czarto grant them land along that river on condition that they should build a town there develop industry, raise troops, and defend the region from the attacks of the wild hogdes. The petition was grant-ed, and various privileges were given for twenty years, the result of which was that a few small towns were quickly founded, industry increased, and a Russian population ras established in places till then unknown to it. Thus the Stroganovs, thanks to their resources, energy, and intropidity, not only consolidated the Russian covereignty in the Urals, but gave Russian settlers an opportunity of passing over to the eastern side of that mountain range. The Stroganovs presently received permission to settle in the Transura country, and the armed men needed for such an undertaking were not long wanting. In the second half of the sixteenth century, during the reign of Ivan the Terrible, a multitude of people fled into Lithuania, while not a few sought refuge in the new eastern dominions of Russia. A party of Don Cossacks, for axample, which had distinguished itself by free booting expeditions on the Volga, and was be ing pursued by the Czar's troops, proceeded under the leadership of its ataman Yermak up the Kama River, and so reached the Stroganov possessions. The Stroganovs invited these Cossacks to enter their service. and the latter, consenting, crossed the Ural Mountains and in 1581 captured the town of laker or Siberia, the capital of the Tartar Khan named Kuchum, who thereupon fled into the southern steppes. In 1587 the Russian town of Tobolsk was built on the site of the Tartar capital. Besides Tobolsk, a number of other garrison towns were founded in western Siberia in the sixteenth century, from which the conquerors were able to collect tribute from the Siberian natives and to trade with them for furs. In the seventeenth con-tury the construction of such rallying points continued, and the Russian dominic rapidly extended eastward. Between 1630 and 1640 Russian Cossack parties reached on the one hand the Arctic Ocean and on the other the Okhotsk Sea; to this period belong their first attempts at sea voyages. In 1638 the Cossack, Buza, sailed into the Arctic Ocean by the eastern arm of the Lena and pushed as far as the mouth of the Yana. Six years later another Cossack, Stadukhip, disovered the most eastern of the greater rivers alling into the Arctic Ocean, namely, the Kolyma, and founded on it a winter sta subsequently transformed into Nighni-Koymak. From this point, in June, 1648, an exedition of seven vessels, under Dezhniev, put ce, and, without encountering any serious obtacles, weathered the cape called in recent imes by Nordenskield Cape Dezhniev, sailed brough the straits dividing Asia from America, subsequently named after the Danish navgator Berend, and gained the Chukotak Cape. It was by some members of this expediti hat Kamehatka was first discovered. In 1697

Contemporaneously with this movement of the Russians toward the Pacific exploration and eccupation proceeded in more southern latitudes. In 1639 tribute was imposed on all the Tungus tribes, and four years later the Russians first appeared on the Amour. For two years following 1651 the Cossack, Kha-barov, with 150 volunteers, held possession of the whole course of this river, in spite of the opposition of the Manchus. The struggle between the Manchus and the Russians in this quarter went on until 1689, when the Nerchinsk treaty made over the Amour basin to China, and deprived Russia for 160 years of this outskirt of Siberia. During the eighteenth century Russian rule gradually advanced southward into the depths of Asia on the side of the Kirghiz steppes. This movement started in 1731 by the voluntary enrollment of the Little Kirghiz Horde among the subjects of the Caar. The conquest of the Dzhungar wealth of the Ural is most abundant, and kingdom by the Chinese in 1769 deprived he Kirghiz Kalssacks of an old ally, and obliged them also to gravitate ultimately to-ward Russia. After the death in 1781 of the Khan of the Central Kirghiz Horde the tribes composing it one after another sought a refuge under Russian protection. This gradual aubjection of the Kirghiz steppes pelled the Russian Government to advance its foreposts far beyond the Irtysh, but at first its settlements were not self-supporting, being founded in places unfit for tillage. It was no until about the middle of this century that explorations made by Russian naturalists and geologists showed that parts of the Kirghiz country are well adapted to agriculture colonization. Since the submission in 1847 of the Great Kirghiz Borde, whose lands were situated along the fertile slopes of the Semirechinsk an! Zallilsk Altal, it has been found possible to establish an agricultural popula tion in the southeastern corner of the Kirghi

Kamchatka was rediscovered by the Cossack. Attassov, who reduced the whole of the penin-

sula to Russian control.

RET. Only from the end of the seventeenth cen tury, when the boundaries of Siberia in the large sense of the term, were already indicated by defensive posts, could anything like systematic colonisation be effected. From that period the Government, besides building towns and posting stations, strove to create a class of peasant cultivators and to stimulate the growing of grain. To that end the Czar Feeder Alexevich sent ploughmen from Per-mia, who received besides every kind of privilege, agricultural implements, and assistance in money. The lines of the first settlements followed the rivers Tura, Tavda, Irtysh. Obt. and their tributaries. For a time the Govern ment was obliged to supply the colonists with provisions: grain was forwarded to them from Perm. Viatka, and Solvychogodak. The trade relations of the new country with Moscow wer very difficult, and took place but once a year As far as possible, communications effected by means of the rivers, wares being transported on barges or rafts. Over the poages commodities were dragged by men on the Siberian sledges called "narta."

In the eighteenth century the colonization of iberia was prosecuted in a thoroughly organ ized way. Large bodies of agriculturists were sent thither, and also numbers of young wome to be married to the Cossacks. Care was taken likewise to protect by border fortresses the set tiements from the raids of the nomads who had been driven back into the waste regions o central Asia. At this period, as at an earlier spoch, the enterprise of private persons tributed not a little to further the eastward movement of the Russians. Parties organized by the rich trader, Akinfi Demidov, penetrated in 1723, with industrial and commercial ob jects, to Mount Siniukha in the Altai range. A report on the mines discovered in this region was submitted by Demidov to the Government, which, in the year 1747, took over mining and reduction works that he had established there. To meet the demand workmen in this and other mining districts, hundreds of families were sent forth from the interior of Russia, and by this means the Russian population of Siberia was steadily ingreased.

Side by side with the official colonization went on at critical conjunctures in Russia's historical and economical life an unauthor ized emigration. Especially was the Govern ment of Tobolsk, as constituting the first zone lying on the route to the new country, thickly

peopled with fugitives belonging to those were faring ill at home. In Siberia these refugees built houses smid forests and swamps, made so-called "saimkas" or enclosures, cleared woods, and introduced tilings. The vosvodes, or governors, on discovering such sottlements did not destroy them, but merely levied upon them State taxes. With the open ing of the nineteenth century, however, and the establishment of a thoroughly organized administration in Fiberia, it became extremely difficult to wander freely ever the country of to concess oneself. The passport system and the prohibition, of unauthorized settlements checked voluntary emigration. On the other hand, when emigration was formally sane tioned by the Government, it poured in like a torrent. Before the Crimean war the inflow to Siberia was very strong; then in 1855 it declined, but after the close of the contest it regained volume. Just before the iberation of the serfs the stream of immigrants began to dwindle, but after the eman cipation ukase was issued it attained to very large dimensions. From that date the peasan population of Eussia has increased in an unprecedented way, and eastward emigration has come to be regarded as a necessity. Between 1800 and 1880 the emigration into the two Western Siberian Governments was computed at 60,000 souls, and later returns show that during the six years ending in 1885 over 55,000 people passed into Sibera. In 1892. after the famine in European Russia, about ninety thousand newcomers were registered at Tlumen. The inflow to the Altai mining district has been particularly strong, about 95,000 emigrants having settled there be

ween 1884 and 1880. Since 1861 special advantages have been offered to emigrants to the Amour and Littoral provinces. Crown land to the amount of not over 270 acres per family is allotted on the condition of the free use of this land for the first twenty years, with the privilege subsequently of either buying it or of paying a rent fixed by the State. Where an emigrant desires to acquire more land than that allotted to a family, he can do so by paying about a ruble an acre. This is in general the price fixed for the purchase of lands in the districts throws open by the Government to emigration, the pioneers being allowed to choose their place of settlement. We should add that emigrants are freed from the payment of rural taxes for three years, from military service for ten years, and from the payment of imperial taxes and from State service for twenty years. In 1883 the Government started the peopling of the south Ussuri region, whither the peasants of European Russia were transported at the cost of the State by steamer from Odessa through the Suez Canal. The result of a three years' experiment was the settlement of over 4,500 souls in that district, at an expense of more than a million rubles to the Govern

Any review of the colonization of Siberia must needs include a glance at the outcome of sending criminals to that country. The distribution of convicts is, it seems, extremely uneven. In certain localities they are crowded; in the Kainsk and Marinsk districts of the Government of Tomsk they form almost one-sixth of the population; in other districts and even provinces there are none as, for instance, in Semipalatinak, Kamchat ka, the region of Okhotsk, and the province of Akmolinsk. There are no accurate data respecting the multiplication of the convic inhabitants through marriage, but according to the book before us their increase is insignificant. The people transported for orim inal offences are, in the majority of cases single; husbands without their wives wives without their husbands; and as, moreover, the number of males transported to Siberia is ten times that of the females, the number of marriages between convicts must be comparatively small. Be sides this, the indisposition of the vagabond

exiles to a domestic life, the unwillingness of

the few settlers to enter into marriage with

the eriminals, and the prevalence of prostitu-

tion and syphilis among the latter tend to

sheek the multiplication of the convict class.

The historical sketch of the conquest and colonization of the vast area known under the general name of Siberia is brought down in the book before us almost to the present time. When, during the second half of this century, it was discovered that the population of European Russia was fast outgrowing its arable territory, colonization was recognized as one of the most important duties of the State. The Government resolved to come to the aid of the national movement and to regulate it by a series of measures. The process was begun by the law of 1889 respecting the voluntary emigration of peasants and burghers to State lands wherein they previously had no right of settlement. Under this law the Minister of State Domains makes special allotments of concerning them to the Minister of the Interior, who, after investigating the local position of the families desirous of emigrating, accepts those who satisfy the prescriped conditions. Emigration was also bowed to the southwestern Siberian provinces peopled by the Kirghiz, from which Russians were formerly excluded, and in 1892 this permission was extended to the two Governments of eastern Siberia, those of Yenisseisk and Irkutsk. The general result of the emigration movement eastward has been the settlement of Russian colonists over the whole of the southern beit extending from the Urals across western and eastern Siberia proper and beyond the Balkal through the basin of the Amour to the Sea of Japan. The necessity of uniting all this extensive colonized zone of Siberia by an uninterrupted railway was felt to be urgent, and on March 17, 1801, an imperial rescript was issued authorizing the construction of such an iron road. It is not expected that the expenditure of

350,000,000 rubles imposed by the building of this transcontinental line will for some time prove remunerative in the ordinary meaning of the word. Not the less will it be productive of great economical as well as strategical benefits. The principal obstacle to the development of industry and trade in Bussian Asia has been the lack of regular communication. on the one hand, between the important industrial and administrative centres of Siberia and, on the other hand, between Siberia as a whole and European Russia. With the remova of this barrier to progress will disappear the causes which hitherto have retarded the peopling of a vast and righly endowed region and the advance of the settlers and aborigines in civilization. The Great Siberian railway, traversing as it will the whole of Siberia for a distance of 7.112 versts in verst is sixty-six one-hundredths of a mile) will furnish an outlet to the products of a wide zone, stretching not less than 100 versts on either side of the line, and covering an area of about 1,500, 000 square versts-a square verst being. forty-three one-bundredths of a square mile. This enormous superficies, which exceeds the combined extent of Germany, Austro-Hungary, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark, lies in the mean latitudes, and as regards climate and soil possesses all the qualities favorable to the development of agriculture and all the industries connected therewith. It should also be noted that this railroad will give access to many rich deposits of the precious metals. When we add that the route selected connects the basins of such large rivers as the Obl, the Yeniasel, the Amour, and part of the Lena it will be manifest that the track, once laid, will give a powerful impetus to the whole economical development of the country.

We have mentioned the existence of the precious metals. We should also point out that iron and coal, the two great factors of industrial evolution, are found nearly all over Siberia, and in large veins. The contiguity of coal and iron ore in some places has already led to the establishment of a few iron works. which as yet, however, have not flourished, on account of the small demand and the great gistance from markets. As regards the fuel needed for the railway, we learn that, although antities of soal have been discovered along

almost the whole line, wood is in many places so cheap that it can successfully compete with the mineral combustible, especially in those parts of the route which are intersected by navigable rivers, along which the wood may be floated from remote regions, where there is no demand for fuel, and where vegetation is We should not overrapidly renewed. nok the international consequences of establishing uninterrupted railroad communication between Europe and the Pacific Ocean. Especially to Russian trade will the trans-Siberian line give a great atimulus. It will bring into connection with Russian manufacturers 400,000,000 Chinese and 35,000,000 Japanese. The freights of silk, ten, and fura, which until recently reached Europe by way of the Suez Canal, but of late to some extent have been transported via the Canadian Pacific, will ultimately tend to follow the trans-Siberian route, since the journey by this road from Europe through Vladivostock to Shanghal can be made in eighteen or twenty days, against forty-five days through Suez, or thirty-five days through the Canadian Dominion. Finally, the completion of the trans-Siberian line to the Pacific Ocean will enable the groat northern empire to enter upon closer intercourse with the United States, which in consequence of the essential harmony of their political interests. cherish a sincere sympathy for Russia.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING. A Reply to the Unfavorable Remarks of To the Edition of The Sun-Ser Your sug-

gestion that "what is needed to refute the allegations of the Omaha Bee are official data" has led me to apply directly to the clerks of District Courts and to the Chiefs of Police in Wroming for the required information, In writing for official testimony I stated the charges published by the Omaha Ber, and asked what facts could be given to establish either the truth or the faisity of those charges. Two replies have just been received, one from Mr. T. J. Carr. Marshal and Chief of Police in the city of Cheyenne, and the other from Mr. Gustave E. A. Moeller, Clerk of the District Court of Johnson county. Mr. Carr thinks that "the fact of women having the right to vote and voting in Wyoming has but little effect, one way or the other, as to vice and crime." But he admits that "less crimes are committed than in former years," and thus gives official denial to the Omaha Ber's charge that "vice and crime have not at all decreased." Mr. Carr volunteers the opinion that the decrease in crime is due to "there having been no excitement in Wyoming for several years to bring here or hold floating riminal classes and transient population, as n former years," and he assures me that "the bove are facts without any doubt, for I have seen an officer here for twenty-four years, and have kept close observance of this question." Now, here we have an especially valuable witness as to the special point in dispute, namely, whether crime has or has not decreased under woman suffrage in Wyoming, for Mr. Carr is so far from being an enthusiast in favor of this equality of political rights, that he is evidently anxious to ascribe Wyoming's moral improvement to any source other than roman's intorest in affairs political. Next comes Mr. Moeller, who has lived in

Johnson county, Wy., since 1877, and who Johnson county, Wy., since 1877, and who writes: "I have been present and concerned in every election—Territorial, State county, municipal, and school—since that time, and as far as Johnson county is concerned I have falled to notice the first scene of disturbance, either at the polle or in the county." "I have read the article you refer to, recently published in the dmaha Her, and unbesitatingly pronounce it a gross libel. "The statistics of the biate of Wyoming do not bear out the assertions made by the writer of said article. The Wyoming penitentiary contained, at last reports, but 182 convicts from our population of 70,000."

To appreciate this fact, we must remember at Arizona (a neighboring Territory, with out the same population, but where only the tile portion of the people interest themselves good government) has a daily average of it. Medicates

in good government) has a daily average of 101 convicts.

Mr. Moeiler continues: "In Wyoming ladies do not new sit as jurors, although they hold doffice and do so efficiently. Every county furperintendent of Schools at the present time is a lady, and Wyoming compares favorably with any other State in relation to schools."

It should be observed here that even the Comaha Hers correspondent admits that "the percentage of illiteracy is less than in any other of the United States," and he goes so far as to say that it is smaller than on "any other political subdivision on the face of the globe," though this I doubt, as I think Iceland has less illiteracy even than Wyoming. It is suggestive to note at this point that women in Iceland also possess and exercise political rights equal to those of Iceland men, both having the electoral franchise. Finally, Mr. Moeiler saye that the jadl in his county has been entirely empty since last November, not having had a solitary inmate during the past five months. During the whole year of 1813 only two men were sentenced by the District Court, both of these for cattle stealing.

Now it is interesting to compare Johnsen county, with its population of 3500 in the only two men were sentenced by the District Court, both of these for cattle stealing. Now it is interesting to compare Johnson county, with its population of 3,500 in the wild West and Nantucket sounty, with its population of 3,500 in the population of 3,200 in the population of 3,200 in the population of 3,200, in the old, long settled and highly instructed Nata of Massachusetta, one having the active interest of both women and men in its government, the latter excluding the political assistance of women. In 1863, as Mr. Moelier states Johnson county had only two men in iail for part of the year, none at all the last two months of that year. Natucket county are those given in the report of the year ending 1891, this will do for comparison, as, unless as a result of some radical social change, the proportion of eriminals to population scarcely varies from year to year. This county of Massachusetts, then, of smaller population than the Wyoming county under consideration, began the year with six criminals in its jail, had eleven during the year, and closed the year with three.

During the eleven years from 1882 to 1863 the number of prisoners sentenced to confinement in the jail in Johnson county. Wy, never rose above eight within any twelve months, and during the whole eleven years averaged annually only 3.6.

In conclusion, I wish to say that, while necessible person could expect the voice of woman in general political affairs to bring about a state of general perfection, yet the proposition that government would be better for having mothers, as well as fathers, actively interested seems evilent from the very nature of society. It is no disparagement of the abilities of one-half the human race to say that some things can be better done with the assistance of the other half of the race. The education of children, in especial, should certainly be as largely confided to the care of the sex which mothers, as to that which fathers, children. And it is gratifying to receive testimony that women's work in this departm

BOSTON, April 9.

A European Auti-Dynamite Longue.

Beeles Aust-Dynamite League.

From the London Fundant
Beeles have recently been put out by several Governments with a view to ascertain the general opinion as to the propriety of their taking joint measures against the dynamitards and it is said that the result is that an international conference is now likely to be held on the subject beyeral of the Governments were at first opposed to the idea, but they have since abandoned their or position. The conference will, however, not take place till a complete programme is ready, and this will require some time to prepare.

The Vienna Deutsche Zeitung now learns from a competent source that negotiations are proceeding between nearly all the Continental Governments with a view to making the manufacture of dynamite and explosives of a similar character a State monopoly in every country.

every country.

Bullock Teams Atainst Rellroads.

From & a Controlos (Audisplie) Neva. An instance of road vs. rait competition occurred here on Saturday, when three bullock teams laden with general merchandise arrive in Casterton from Fortiand for Mesers. It is it is a farmer from Melbourne to Fortiand when they were leaded up by the well-known teamsters. Mesers is Humphriss J. Taylor, and A. McKachern, who frove sixteen bullocks each. The drivers left Fortiand on Saturday week, where they had gone with loads of wood. They give the roads generally a good name, and sate that on the route they were from entirely spoken to as to the competition against the railway and a return of the good old lays when the bullocks held full sway of the roads.

Eigland Will Bar Out Paupre dewig

From the Lorden Latter Frequent.

Mr. Benjamin I. Cohen, M.P. presiding over the annual meeting at the Jewish Board of Guardians on outurday, announced that with concerted action on the part of the frovenment and the London Jewish Board of Guardians the influx of Busso-Folish and other alien nauper Jews, about whose immigration to these shores such a great outery had been made in the east end of London, would in future be considerably diminished, if not altogether abeliahed.